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no 39

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period  
11 August to 17 August  
1946

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
SEP 3 1946  
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W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Welfare Legislation

On 12 August 1946 the Japanese sub-committee on welfare unanimously approved the Welfare Legislation (Daily Life Security Act) which was officially referred to the Japanese Diet (House of Representatives) on Saturday, 17 August 1946. This proposed legislation marks a new era in governmental approach to the welfare of its people and is exemplified by Article I which reads; "The object of this law is to promote social welfare by means of the government taking whole responsibility in furnishing necessary assistance to persons who are in need, equally without discrimination or preference."

Public Assistance

This office was officially advised on 12 August 1946 that the Welfare Ministry had directed the Chief of Section of Relief, Tokyo-To, to take necessary action to meet the needs at Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) as recommended after investigation of the situation on 10 August 1946.

Field Trip to Korea

An 8-day visit to Seoul and vicinity and to Taejon, capital of the Province of Chungchong Namdo was completed by representatives of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), and a representative of this section. A number of hospitals, orphanages, refugee aid stations, displaced persons camps and other welfare projects were visited. Conferences were held with Military Government and Red Cross officials on various aspects of welfare.

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Arrangements were agreed upon for the initiation of shipments not to exceed 500 tons of relief supplies per month from IARA agencies for distribution in Korea in accordance with current policies established by correspondence with War Department, SCAP, and Korean authorities. These are subject to formal acceptance by the agencies concerned. Emphasis was given to the need for medical supplies and equipment, and juvenile foods. Relief for flood sufferers and displaced persons seemed to be the major problems.

#### Child Welfare

The report submitted by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Welfare Ministry covered a roundup of homeless and destitute juveniles and adults in Tokyo-To for the period 22 June to 5 July 1946. A total of 870 persons were given some care, including 180 females. Most of them were found in Shitaya-Ku and Shiba-Ku and taken to temporary protection facilities. As of 5 July, 663 were still receiving temporary care, 158 had run away, 43 were returned to their families or sent to institutions, and 6 died. Of the total, 357 were children under 18 years of age who were taken to the Tokyo-To orphanage. 43 of these ran away and 26 sent to their homes or to institutions.

#### Red Cross

Special emphasis is now being placed on the reorganization of Japanese Junior Red Cross in the elementary and secondary schools.

In conferences held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Education division C.I. & E. discussions were made as to the program of Junior Red Cross and its related school interest.

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SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3072 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207,985 beds, 112,225 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 281,731 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 11-17 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Nagasaki	Blackleg	1

Monthly Animal Disease Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for July 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	7
Trichomoniasis	5
Texas Fever	9
Swine Plague	8
Swine Erysipelas	12
Blackleg	3
Anthrax	24
Strangles	58
Equine Infectious Anemia	29
Equine Infectious Abortion	13

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Tokyo Dental College has purchased buildings in Chiba prefecture

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for conversion into a pre-dental school.

The price paid was ¥1,700,000, which bore the approval of the Ministry of Education.

Classes will start in September. This is epoch making in the field of dental education in Japan for it marks the first practical step in raising the standards to university level.

#### SECTION V

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

##### Demonstration School

A meeting was held at the hospital concerning the uniform for student nurses. It was agreed that they would all wear white until such time as blue material is available. By having white it will make it possible for the student to continue wearing the uniform after graduation. A uniform pattern was selected and the tailor will make 4 uniforms for each student nurse omitting the fourth year students (20) who are finishing Public Health training.

Plans have been made for student affiliation in Mental Nursing at Matsuzawa Hospital of Tokyo. The Director, Dr. Muramatsu, said it will be necessary to receive final consent from Tokyo-To Health Office. Conditions at the hospital seemed satisfactory for the affiliation and the director was interested in the program.

The affiliation in Pediatrics with the Aiku Hospital will begin on 9 September 1946, at which time 20 students will attend a 6 week course.

#### SECTION VI

#### SUPPLY

##### Production

Substantial quantities of pyrethrum emulsion were produced and distri-

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buted during the week ending 16 August 1946. Large quantities have now been distributed to all prefectures. Production and distribution of Japanese sprayers is being accomplished as rapidly as possible. In those prefectures where a shortage of spraying equipment exists, improvised sprayers should be utilized insofar as possible since pyrethrum emulsion will lose much of its strength within 45 days after manufacture. All pyrethrum emulsion produced during 1946 must be utilized during 1946 due to the fact that the product will be rendered noneffective prior to the summer season of 1947.

### Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Headquarters, ten carloads of Japanese hospital supplies have been dispatched from Tokyo enroute to Huluta, Manchuria, where they will be used in caring for Japanese repatriates. In addition 8,000 pounds of vaccines were shipped by air to Peiping for use in initial inoculations of repatriates in the vicinity of Harbin, Manchuria.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company, indicate that the purchases of controlled medicine during the month of July 1946 amounted to ¥15,619,666.48 and the sales amounted to ¥20,113,114.05. The July sales were below those of June and explanation has been requested from the Medicine Control Company. The returned army and navy medical supplies transactions for July were as follows: Purchases amounted to ¥3,341,426.53 and the sales were ¥3,517,291.08. The July activities were also below those of June. The explanation given by the Medicine Control Company as to the reason for the decrease was the non receipt of complete prefectural returns, also that much of the purchases and sales were on low-priced items.

### Narcotics

An investigation directed by Narcotic Control Officers resulted in the

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arrest of two Chinese and the seizure of a half-pound of morphine which the Chinese attempted to sell for ¥50,000. A quantity of saccharin, with a black-market value aggregating ¥200,000 was also seized in the course of the investigation and will be turned over to the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Bureau for proper distribution.

The final shipment of returned Japanese Military narcotics consisting of four and one-half truckloads, was made to wholesale houses from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama.

## SECTION VII

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

108 new cases of Cholera has been reported and involves four new areas where it has not been previously reported. The rate of spread, however, is slow and tends to indicate that control measures are being applied and are effective. The prefectures from each of which several cases were reported during the week are: Toyama, Osaka, Aichi, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. Six cases were also reported in the city of Tokyo, the first since the middle of May.

The only communicable disease showing a sharp increase is dysentery, the rate curve of which is very similar to that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, but which now is threatening to run even more sharply.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. With the receipt of U.S. chlorine, the Commanding General, Eighth Army directed the Tokyo-To Government to chlorinate all water supplies to U.S. Army standards at the earliest practicable date.

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Eighth Army has requested data from all cities having concentrations of occupational personnel to determine suitability of the civilian supply for use of U.S. personnel, and to establish a priority list for distribution of U.S. chlorine to supplement the Japanese Supply.

Shortage of water has been reported in several cities. This emphasizes the need for expediting repair of distribution systems to lower present excessive rates of leakage.

Sewage Treatment. Because of the unsatisfactory operation of trickling filters at the Tokyo Mikawashima Plant, experiments are being conducted at the Government institute of Public Health to determine best range of stone sizes and graduation in the bed. A discussion was held on Western practice in stone filter design.

Insect and Rodent Control. Active measures for the control of insects and rodents were observed in all the cities visited on the recent field trip to Kyushu. The control program was reported as progressing satisfactorily in all the larger cities in the Region. Due to the shortage of equipment and supplies, the major effort until the first of August was on sanitary clean-up, cleaning of drains, and establishment of collection systems for night soil and garbage. These are now considered generally satisfactory. Both U.S. and Japanese larvicides have now been received, and are being used regularly by the sanitary teams with the limited spraying equipment available. Efforts are being made to obtain additional equipment from both U.S. Army and Japanese sources.

#### Port Quarantine

Approximately 350 persons are apprehended each day while attempting to enter Japan illegally. This includes Japanese entering Hokkaido from Sak-

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halin and the Kuriles as well as Koreans attempting to enter the country principally by way of the Japan Sea coast of Chugoku and Kyushu regions. It is not known what percentage of the total number of illegal immigrants is represented by the above figure. A naval patrol has been established in the waters between Japan and Korea in an attempt to reduce this illicit traffic, with its attendant importation of crime and disease, particularly cholera at the present time.

The repatriation port of Senzaki has been ordered closed for normal repatriation until it can be cleared of cholera cases and other Koreans awaiting deportation.

The Japanese Government has been directed to establish a center at Hakodate for the assembling and processing of persons apprehended while attempting to enter Hokkaido illegally.

#### Nutrition Surveys

Data was compiled on the nutrition surveys conducted in the Prefectures in May 1946. The following table relates to the changes in body weight in the original 19 Prefectures surveyed in February 1946.

Average deviation of the body weights of Japanese of all ages in 19 Prefectures surrounding the 5 cities surveyed for the Japanese standard weights for a given height and age in percentage of the number of individuals examined. The percentages refer to the number of individuals who varied more than 10 per cent in May 1946.

City and Prefectures	Number	Less Percent Weight Kg	No Change Per cent	Gain Percent	Weight Kg
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Tokyo City

Ibaraki	4220	17.1	4.9	73.9	9.0	5.6
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Less

City and Prefectures	Number	Percent	Weight Kg	No Change Per cent	Gain Percent	Weight Kg
Tochigi	4342	8.9	5.6	68.2	22.9	5.7
Gunma	4111	13.0	5.6	69.6	17.4	5.2
Saitama	4547	17.8	6.3	63.1	14.1	5.7
Chiba	4780	9.2	6.1	65.2	25.6	5.7
Tokyo	2604	11.9	6.7	70.3	17.8	5.8
Kanagawa	3958	14.0	5.1	74.2	11.8	6.4
Nagoya City						
Shizuoka	5035	11.0	5.3	71.0	18.0	5.2
Aichi	4238	17.8	6.7	70.8	11.4	5.4
Osaka City						
Shiga	2143	15.9	7.2	69.2	14.9	5.8
Kyoto	3133	23.4	7.3	64.5	12.1	6.3
Osaka	1270	12.6	6.5	66.2	21.2	6.1
Kyoto	3353	14.0	6.9	69.2	16.8	5.5
Wakayama	3082	23.0	6.9	66.9	10.1	6.1
Kure City						
Okayama	2026	18.1	7.1	68.9	13.0	5.5
Hiroshima	1018	17.8	6.5	66.2	16.0	5.6
Fukuoka						
Fukuoka	1001	8.1	6.5	69.5	22.2	4.9
Saga	2090	13.1	6.1	70.3	16.6	5.9
Sumamoto City						
Kumamoto	2150	17.0	5.9	73.3	9.7	5.7
Average (27 Pref)	75,763	13.8	6.2	68.5	17.7	5.8

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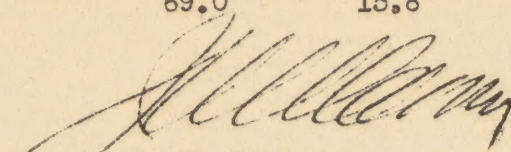
Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare

Average  
(19 Pref)

59,381 14.8

69.0

15.8



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2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 3 August 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.

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Inclosures missing